SYNONYMIC NOTES WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS.

(*Lepid., Phalaenidae* (=*Noctuidae*), *Hadeninae.*)

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Trichopolia Grote.

Type *T. dentatella* Grote.

1883, Grt., Pap., III, 76, two species placed in genus; *dentatella,* and *ptilodonta* questionably.

1895, Grt., Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, XIV, 81, type designated *T. dentatella.*

1905, Hamp., Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M., V, 361, type designated *T. dentatella.*

Eupolia Smith.

Type *E. licentiosa* Smith.

1894, Sm., Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XXI, 69; p. 70 *licentiosa* sole species and therefore type.

1909, Hamp., Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M., VIII, 544, *licentiosa* designated type; but erroneously placed as Sect. I of *Namangana.*

dentatella Grote.

1883, Grt., Pap., III, 76, *Trichopolia.*

1893, Sm., Bull. U. S. N. M., XLIV, 164, *Trichopolia.*

1895, Grt., Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, XIV, 81, *Trichopolia.*

1902, Dyar, Bull. U. S. N. M., LII, 161, No. 1947, *Trichopolia.*

1905, Hamp., Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M., V, 362, pl. LXXXVIII, f. 16, *Trichopolia.*

1917, B. & McD., Check List, p. 53, No. 1867, *Trichopolia.*

obtusa Smith.

1887, Sm., Proc. U. S. N. M., X, 474, *Taeniocampa.*

1893, Sm., Bull. U. S. N. M., XLIV, 204, *Taeniocampa.*

1895, Grt., Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, XIV, 91, *Graphiphora.*

1902, Dyar, Bull. U. S. N. M., LII, 166, No. 2028, *Graphiphora.*

1905, Hamp., Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M., V, 300, *Eriopyga.*

1917, B. & McD., Check List, p. 53, No. 1867 syn., *dentatella, Trichopolia.*

licentiosa Smith.

1894, Sm., Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XXI, 70, pl. III, f. 8, *Eupolia.*
1902, Dyar, Bull. U. S. N. M., LII, 161, No. 1949, *Eupolia.*
1903, Holl., Moth Book, p. 199, text fig. 109, *Eupolia.*
1909, Hamp., Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M., VIII, 545; p. 546, text fig. 152, *Namangana* (*Eupolia*).
1917, B. & McD., Check List, p. 68, No. 2617, *Namangana.*

The unique types of *dentatella* and *obtusa,* and the male type of *licentiosa,* are before the authors through the kindness of Messrs. Engelhardt and Doll. The authors have examined and matched the female type of *licentiosa* in the National Museum. All of these types represent a single species, which is not uncommon from Utah to Arizona and westward through the Californian desert region.

Dr. Smith failed to see the hair on the eyes of the types of *licentiosa,* which caused him to erect the genus *Eupolia* and describe *licentiosa,* although he had already redescribed *Trichopolia dentatella* as *Taeniocampa obtusa.* Sir George Hampson had no specimens of *dentatella* and drew his characterization of the genus *Trichopolia* from a specimen of *ursina* furnished by Dr. Barnes. A redescription of *Trichopolia* is, therefore, advisable.

Proboscis normal, functional; palpi obliquely upturned, reaching the vertex, scaled, first and second joints fringed with some hair-like scales below, third joint smoothly scaled, somewhat more oblique; frons scarcely rounded out but somewhat roughened, not smooth and shining, with a corneous plate below; eyes normal, rounded, hairy, lashed from behind only; antennae of male heavily bipectinate to near tip, the extremity serrate; of female simple, ciliated; head and thorax clothed chiefly with broad scales, patagia with some hair intermixed with the scales; pro- and meta-thorax with small crests; tibiae rather heavily clothed with hair-like scales, without spines or claws; abdomen with a well-developed dorsal crest on first segment, on fresh specimens a slight crest on second segment, but without strong lateral fringes of hair; fore wing rather narrow, veins 3 from near angle of cell, 4 from angle, 5 from above angle, 6 from upper angle, 9 from 10 anastomosing with 7 and 8 to form the areole; hind wing with veins 3, 4 from angle of cell, 5 obsolescent from middle of discocellulars, 6, 7 connate or slightly stalked from upper angle, 8 anastomosing with the cell near base only.

Trichopolia comes very close to being a *Scotogramma* with pectinate antennae, but the front is not as much rounded out. It is also closely related to *Polia* and some species of *Eriopyga*. Most of these hairy-eyed genera need careful study to ascertain which should be retained and what species to place in them. Tentatively the best place for *Trichopolia* seems between *Admetovis* and *Lophoceramica*. This placement between *Trichoclea* and *Chabuata* brings *Trichopolia* into contact with its obvious exotic affinities, which possess pectinate antennae in the male sex, such as *Hydroeciodes*, with which it agrees in possessing similar narrow primaries.

This placing of *Trichopolia* leaves *ursina* apparently with no available generic name. It seems advisable, therefore, to erect and characterize the following genus.

Engelhardtia gen. nov.

Type *Engelhardtia ursina* (Smith) = *Trichopolia ursina* (Smith) = *Lathosea ursina* Smith.

Proboscis aborted, minute; palpi short, porrect to beyond frons, fringed with long hair; frons somewhat rounded out, roughened, with a corneous plate below the frons laterally produced; eyes moderate, somewhat constricted, very hairy, and overhung by very long cilia from behind with moderate cilia from near the base of the antennae; antennae of male bipectinate, the cephalic pectinations longer than the caudal pectinations, serrate at base and extremity, the pectinations and serrations at right angles to the shaft and heavily fasciculate with cilia; of female, lamellate and ciliated; head and thorax clothed with long hair and without definite crests; tibiae hairy, without spines or claws; tarsi heavily spined; abdomen without crests, a slight patch of dorsal hair on the first segment as a fringe rather than a true crest, and with strong lateral fringes of long hair; fore wing rather narrow, the apex produced and the termen obliquely curved; veins 3 from near angle of cell, 4 from angle, 5 from slightly above angle, 6 from upper angle, 9 from 10 anastomosing with 7, 8 to form the areole, 11 from cell; hind wings with veins 3, 4 from angle of cell, 5 obsolescent from about one third below middle of discocellulars, 6, 7 stalked, 8 anastomosing with the cell near base only; beneath, secondaries with a heavy black spot on the discocellular vein connected to the base of the wing by a black bar through the center of the cell.

The present genus shows no affinity to any described genera of the Hadeninae and a rearrangement of the genera of the various subfamilies will probably place it as a hairy-eyed genus of the Cuculliinae, a position which it can not now occupy in a scheme of classification based on single characters determining into which subfamily an insect must be placed. Its obvious relatives are *Lathosea* and *Rancora,* with which it agrees in habitus, wing-shape, roughened frons, antennae, ciliated eyes, and somewhat in type of vestiture, combined with the black spot and bar on the under side of the secondaries, a character which the authors have already shown may be used to separate *Lathosea* and *Rancora* from *Cucullia* (see B. & Benj., Contr. Nat. Hist. Lep. N. A., V, No. 1, 28–29, 1922). It differs abundantly from *Lathosea* by possessing hairy eyes, vestiture of hair instead of hair-like scales on the thorax, and in that the tongue is aborted and minute, and the abdomen without true dorsal crests. The tegulae are probably seldom erected to form a hood; although those of *Lathosea* are often erected, contrary to Hampson's characterization, which is also erroneous in that *Lathosea* possesses a somewhat roughened frons (see Hamp., Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M., VI, 205, 1906).

Some Curious Dolichopodids (Dipt.) in the Vicinity of New York City.—The genus *Tachytrechus,* recently reviewed by Mr. C. T. Greene (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LX, No. 17, 1922, pp. 1–21, Pl. I), is remarkable, even among the Dolichopodidae, for its secondary male sexual characters, such as a maculation in the apex of the wing, the lamella-bearing antennal arista, deformations of the legs, etc. It is well represented in the eastern United States. Mr. Greene records from New Jersey *T. rotundipennis* Greene, *T. vorax* Loew, *T. binodatus* Loew, *T. laticrus* Van Duzee, and *T. protervus* Melander. From New York State he mentions only *T. binodatus* Loew and *T. moechus* Loew. I have seen thus far two species from the vicinity of New York City: *T. vorax* Loew, collected by Mr. E. J. Burns at Wading River, Long Island, N. Y., September 1, 1919; and *T. moechus* Loew, which I have taken at West Nyack, N. Y., July 12, 1920. Related to these is *Liancalus genualis* Loew, one of the largest American members of the family, the males of which are very peculiar on account of the beaded and spotted tip of the wing; Mr. Burns and I have taken it in numbers on moist rocks at the Palisades, N. J., opposite New York City, during July, 1921.—J. Bequaert.